The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919 | VOL. XLVII. No. 20

Canadian North West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres.

May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 251

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown

Branch Office, Georgetown.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Minard's Liniment will cure Sprains.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the season exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated. The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Comimttee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to themembers before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees ba paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,

Clerk Legislative Assembly

November 27, 1918.

1,279 Special Trains On C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

March 12, 1919

Job Printing Done at The Herald

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect April 23rd, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME!

Trains Outward, Read Down.						Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4.00	12.15	6.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	11.55	10.20	10.40
5.20	1.48	7.35		Hunter River		10.47	9.22	9.08
6.05	2.50	8.08		Emerald Jct.		10.00	8.50	7.30	8.08
6.50	3.30	8.34		Kensington		9.37	8.25	6.50
7.20	4.10	9.00	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	9.10	8.00	6.10
		P.M.						
8.10		12.20	Dep.	Summerside	Arr	8.35	5.00	
9.08		2.10		Port Hill		7.40	3.21	
9.57		3.57		O'Leary		6.52	1.52	
10.38		5.07		Alberton		6.05	12.32	
11.15		6.05	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	5.30	11.30	
	8.55		Dep.	Emerald Junc.	Arr.			7.45
	9.55		Arr.	Borden	Dep.			6.45
	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
		Mon. Wed. Fri.					Mon. Wed Fri.	
	3.10	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	6.10	
	4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart		8.55	4.30	
	5.00	9.32		Morell		8.25	3.35	
	5.22	10.02		St. Peters		8.00	3.00	
	6.30	11.35	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.50	1.35	
	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
	7.50		Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30		
		Mon. Wed. Fri.					Mon. Wed. Fri.	
	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	
	4.35	9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10	
	5.27	10.20		Cardigan		7.48	2.54	
	5.51	11.00		Montague		7.23	2.25	
	6.25	11.40	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.40	
	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.				Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only	
	P.M.	P.M.				A.M	A.M.	
	3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.15	9.45	
	4.25	4.55		Vernon River	Dep.	8.20	8.31	
	5.55	7.05		Murray Har.	Dep.	6.20	7.00	

H. H. MELANSON,
Passenger Traffic Manager
Toronto, Ont.

W. T. HUGGAN
District Passenger Agent.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor!

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man we knowwhat suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order from.....$30.00 to $48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear.....$15.00 to $36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Priec.....$1.00 to $4.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit $1.90 to $5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

Saint Joan of Arc

The solemn reading of the decree of the cononization of Blessed Joan of Arc took place at the Vatican Sunday morning, April 6, in the presence of the Pope.

HEROINE OF FRANCE

The reading of the solemn decree in Rome closes a canonization process in which the interest of the entire world has been centered, for far beyond the borders of her native France has the Maid of Orleans won the admiration of mankind. The canonization places upon the altars of the Church a maid who was the heroic inspiration of France in her great struggle during the past four years. Another of the most notable figures of history is added to the communion of the saints. It illustrates the tireless zeal of the Church that a holy life should be duly recognized, that every injustice should be righted. Joan, the warrior, cononized! How completely that overthrows the notion that personal sanctity is possible only in the retired life of the religious, only for the hermit.

BORN AT DOMREMY

Joan of Arc was born at Domremy in Champagne, in 1412. Jacques d'Arc, Joan's father, was a small peasant farmer, poor but needy. She never learned to read or write, but she was skilled in sewing and spinning, and the popular idea that she spent the days of her childhood in the pastures, alone with the sheep and cattle, is quite unfounded. All the witnesses in the process of rehabilitation spoke of her as a singularly pious child, grave beyond her years, who often knelt in the church absorbed in prayer, and loved the poor tenderly. Great attempts were made at Joan's trial to connect her with some superstitious practices supposed to have been performed round a certain tree, popularly known as the "Fairy Tree" (l'Arbre des Dames) but the sincerity of her answers baffled her judges.

"VOICES" OF JOAN.

Although Joan never made any statement as to the date at which the voices revealed her mission, it seems certain that the call of God was only made known to her gradually. But by May, 1428, she no longer doubted that she was bidden to go to the help of the king, and the voices became insistent, urging her to present herself to Robert Baudricourt, who commanded for Charles VII in the neighboring town of Vaucouleurs. This journey she eventually accomplished a month later, but Baudricourt, a rude and dissolute soldier, treated her and her mission with scent respect. Meanwhile the military situation of King Charles and his supporters was growing more desperate. Orleans was invested (12 October, 1428), and by the close of the year complete defeat seemed imminent. Yielding at last, she left Domremy in January, 1429, and again visited Vaucouleurs. Baudricourt was still skeptical, but, as she stayed on in the town, her persistence gradually made an impression on him. On February 17 she announced a great defeat which had befallen the French arms outside Orleans (the Battle of the Herrings). As this statement was officially confirmed a few days later, her cause gained ground. Finally she was suffered to seek the king at Chinon, and she made her way there with a slender escort of three men-at-arms. She reached Chinon on March 6, and two days later was admitted into the presence of Charles VII. To test her, the king had disguised himself, but she at once saluted him without hesitation amidst a group of attendants. Still, before Joan could be employed in military operations she was sent to Poictiers to be examined by a numerous committee of learned Bishops and doctors. The examination was of the most searching and formal character. The theologians found nothing heretical in her claims to supernatural guidance, and, without pronouncing upon the reality of her mission, they thought that she might be safely employed and further tested.

MILITARY SUCCESS

Returning to Chinon, Joan made her preparations for the campaign. Instead of the sword the king offered her, she begged that search might be made for an ancient sword buried, she averred, behind the altar in the chapel of Ste-Catherine-de-[illegible] found in the very spot her voices indicated, perhaps the most interesting fact connected with this early stage of her mission is a letter of one Sire de Rotslaer written from Lyons on April 22, 1429, which was delivered at Brussels and duly registered, as the manuscript to this day attests, before any of the events referred to received their fulfillment. The Maid, he reports, said "that she would save Orleans and would compel the English to raise the siege, that she herself in a battle before Orleans would be wounded by a shaft but would not die of it, and that the king, in the course of the coming summer, would be crowned at Rheims, together with other things which the king keeps secret." Before entering upon her campaign Joan summoned the king of England to withdraw his troops from French soil. The English commanders were furious at the audacity of the demand, but Joan by a rapid movement entered Orleans on April 30. Her presence there at once worked wonders. By May 8 the English forts which encircled the city had all been captured, and the siege raised, though on the 7th Joan was wounded in the breast by an arrow. So far as the Maid went she wished to follow up these successes with all speed, partly from a sound warlike instinct, partly because her voices had already told her that she had only a year to last. But the king and his advisers, especially La Tremoille and the Archbishop of Rheims, were slow to move. However, at Joan's earnest entreaty, a short campaign was begun upon the Loise, which, after a series of successes, ended on June 18 with a great victory at Patay, where the English reinforcements sent from Paris under St. John Fastolf were completely routed. The way to Rheims was now practically open, but the Maid had the greatest difficulty in persuading the commanders not to retire before Troyes, which was at first closed against them. They captured the town and then, still reluctantly, followed her to Rheims, where, on Sunday, July 17, 1429, Charles VII was solemnly crowned, the Maid standing by with her standard, for—as she explained—"as it had shared in the toil, it was just that it should share in the victory."

JOAN A PRISONER

In a further effort to expel the British from France she was pulled down from her horse and became the prisoner of a follower of John of Luxemburg. Joan was sold by John of Luxemburg to the English for a sum which would be the equivalent of $110,000 in modern money. There can be no doubt that the English, partly because they feared their prisoner with a superstitious terror, partly because they were ashamed of the deed which she inspired, were determined at all costs to take her life. They could not put her to death for having beaten them, but they could get her sentenced as a witch and a heretic. Moreover, they had a tool ready to their hand in Pierce Cauchon, the Bishop of Beauvais, an unscrupulous and ambitious man who was the creature of the Burgundian party. After a long drawn out farcical trial Joan was condemned as a heretic and sentenced accordingly. Her plea to the Holy Father was suppressed. She was allowed to make her confession and to receive Communion. Her demeanor at the stake was such as to move even her bitter enemies to tears. She asked for a cross which after she had embraced it was held up before her while she called continuously upon the name of Jesus. "Until the last," said Manchon, the recorder at the trial, "she declared that her voices came from God and had deceived her." After death her ashes were thrown into the Seine.

JUSTICE FOR JOAN.

Twenty-four years later a revision of her trial, the proces de rehabilitation, was opened at Paris with the consent of the Holy See. The popular feeling was then very different, and, with but the rarest exceptions, all the witnesses were eager to render their tribute to the virtues and supernatural gifts of the Maid. The first trial had been conducted without reference to the Pope; indeed it was carried out in defiance of Blessed Joan's appeal to the head of the Church. Now an appellate court constituted by the Pope, after long inquiry and examination of witnesses, reversed and annulled the sentence pronounced by a local tribunal under Cauchon's presidency. The illegality of the former proceedings was made clear, and it speaks well for the sincerity of this new inquiry that it could not be made without inflicting some degree of reproach upon both the king of France and the Church at large, seeing that so great an injustice had been done and had so long been suffered to continue unredressed. At last the cause of her beatification was introduced upon occasion of an appeal addressed to the Holy See, in 1869, by Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and, after passing through all its states and being duly confirmed by the necessary miracles, the process ended in the decree of beatification being published by Pius X on April 1, 1909.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS

CONSTIPATION, LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS SPELLS.

When your liver becomes sluggish and inactive, the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the breath bad, the stomach foul and sick, and bilious spells occur on account of the liver holding back the bile which is so essential to promote the movement of the bowels, and the bile gets into the blood, instead of passing through the usual channel.

The only proper way to keep the liver active and working properly is to keep the bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They work smoothly and gently, and do not gripe, weaken and sicken as so many laxative pills do.

Mr. James P. Colter, Hartford, N.S., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for constipation and liver complaint. At one time I used to have a bilious spell every little while and once was in bed for four months. Since taking your pills, [illegible] I have recommended Laxa-Liver Pills to many others here, and they are growing in favor every day."

Price 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Son,—Papa, why are so many women unmarried?

Pop—Ask them, my son!

Minard's Liniment

Is a great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO, Ltd

Yarmouth, N. S.

Laid Up For 2 Months WITH PAINS IN BACK.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be gotten rid of immediately, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow.

There is a way to "shake off" for ever the constant pain of backache, the annoyance of urinary troubles and all dangers of kidney ills. Go to your druggist or dealer; get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills; take a few doses, and see how quickly your backache will disappear.

Mr. Hugh Morton, Daysland, Alta., writes:—"I am glad to feel it my duty to let you know what great relief I found by using your Doan's Kidney Pills. I was laid up for two months with pains in my back and I found relief after having taken half a box of "Doan's." I cannot recommend them too highly to anyone having weak kidneys, as they have been a great help to me."

The phenomenal success of Doan's Kidney Pills in all parts of the world has brought forth many imitations. See that you get "Doan's" when you ask for them. Our trade mark "The Maple Leaf" is on every box. Price 50c. at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.